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Senator Edmunds wrote most of the bill is conclusive. Mr. Thornton was misled as other writers have been.

Successive chapters of the volume discuss restraints of trade and trusts at common law, what constitutes commerce, and what is embraced in the business of interstate and foreign commerce. These chapters are followed by a consideration of the constitutionality and the construction of the act of July 2, 1890. The provisions of the law are then analyzed. The major part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the application of the law to contracts in restraint of trade, to monopolies, to conspiracy, to control of prices or production, to agreements to eliminate competition, and to agreements affecting interstate commerce. The relation of the law to carriers, to patents, to the patent medicine business, to copyrights and to labor combinations is considered. The later chapters of the book deal with questions concerning procedure under the act—suits in equity, indictments, action for damages, evidence, etc.

The appendices contain the text of the Sherman Act, sections 73 to 77 of the Wilson Tariff Act, and the Senate Report (No. 1326, 62d Congress, 3d Session) on "The Control of Corporations, Persons, and Firms Engaged in Interstate Commerce." There is a good topical index.

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VEILLER, LAWRENCE. *A Model Housing Law*. Pp. viii, 343. Price, \$2.00. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1914.

This volume shows marked growth in the author's conception of the scope of housing legislation since his first book on tenement law was published. Its plan is comprehensive, though technical, and will interest those engaged in drafting housing legislation. Especially helpful are the numerous explanatory notes and diagrams. Some sections of the proposed law are new though most of them are on the statute books of the larger cities. The author warns those who contemplate using the book not to attempt to improve it for, he declares, "every word, every comma has been weighed and has its exact and definite meaning."

Contrary to this advice very careful consideration should be given to all its provisions. Especially is this true of the definitions where the phraseology may differ from that established by custom and court decision in the city for which the law is being framed. Moreover some definitions read in conjunction with suggested sections practically nullify the latter. This is true with the definition of the family which nullifies the section governing the taking of lodgers. So also the definition of a rear yard makes sections 22 and 28 contradictory. An unforeseen omission is the failure to establish as strict requirements for privacy in connection with the location of water-closet compartments in tenements as in dwellings. Section 34 requires in every new dwelling one entrance "to at least one water-closet compartment shall be had without passing through a bedroom," but dwellings are of various kinds and include tenement and boarding houses. The author nowhere makes a similar requirement for each apartment within a tenement. It would seem that the reasons justifying such a standard for a single dwelling would hold equally true for an apart-

ment in a multiple building, and emphatically more true for boarding houses. Moreover, there are omissions, as in section 106, where a slight change of phraseology would make the language more inclusive and less discriminatory.

It is just such defects as the above that weaken the book and make what is a splendid conception fall short of its possibilities. It needs revision before it can be recommended as a safe guide in the hands of inexpert enthusiasts for housing reform. It must not be assumed, moreover, that it covers the whole range of housing legislation. Numerous features common to continental laws and essential to a legislative program for housing reform are here omitted. Undoubtedly the author contemplates a supplementary work later on.

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WALLING, WILLIAM E. *Progressivism and After*. Pp. xxxv, 406. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

With remarkable power of analysis and breadth of vision, the author analyzes modern progressive movements and present-day philosophies. Socialism, in his opinion, will come, but the development will be gradual and society will pass through a series of slow changes. The class struggle of socialistic propaganda is not yet here.

The present world-wide movement—progressivism—represents the efforts of the small capitalist against the large. Income and inheritance taxes, anti-trust laws and the regulation of monopoly all seek to restore competition. If this cannot be done, the industry is to be managed by the government for the benefit of the farmer and storekeeper. Labor is not completely ignored, because its support is needed. However “there are to be no real *concessions*, no improvement at the expense of profits. Everything that is to be done for labor is either to pay for itself or to bring in profits greater than its costs” (p. 77).

The progressive movement will establish state capitalism. The upper groups of labor, those possessing special skill or the advantages of position due to their place in government industries, will hold the balance of power. Their demands for increased wages and better conditions will be met, even at the expense of the other groups. The control of society by these groups will be the period of state socialism. “The fundamental changes that state socialism will bring in the treatment of the laboring masses will be rather in their more careful protection against rise of the cost of living and in the extension of communistic benefits rather than in any increase in wages” (p. 190).

It is only after this period that socialism will come. It will be brought about by the attack on the cost of living as controlled by the farmer. It will mean internationalism and true democracy. For the first time government will be for all the people.

The struggle throughout will be for equality of opportunity. This will mean not only that all shall have the opportunity for complete preparation but that no individual shall be compelled to compete against superior education or against inherited funds. The equality of opportunity advocated by the progressives considers only those who have some capital.